

# OTHER PART II CRIMES

*Under the Uniform Crime Reporting System, any actual crime not recorded as a Part I Crime is a Part II Crime. The relative infrequency of patterns among these crimes discourages detailed analysis.*

Crime	2001	2002	2003
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	53	51	43
<b>Liquor Violations</b>	23	28	1
<b>Extortion/Blackmail</b>	3	1	1
<b>Hit &amp; Run Accidents</b>	814	748	698
<b>Kidnapping</b>	4	7	4
<b>OUI</b>	47	61	67
<b>Threatening</b>	431	367	335
<b>Traffic Arrests</b>	182	241	109
<b>Trespassing</b>	70	59	78
<b>Weapons Violations</b>	12	5	17

## DISORDERLY CONDUCT

51 reported in 2002 • 43 reported in 2003

Seventy percent of disorderly conduct incidents occur on weekend nights. Examples include bar and restaurant altercations, domestic disputes, arguments between the homeless, and conflicts with police officers that escalate into shouting, profanity, and traffic related altercations that escalate out of control.

The top three scenarios for Disorderly arrest situations in 2003 were:

- Weekend night disturbances in Central Square after the bars get out at 2:00am; and confrontations with security at clubs.
- Arguments and shouting matches between the homeless and business owners and pedestrians in the 500-600 block of Mass Ave. in Central Square.
- Disagreements that escalate outside the courthouse in East Cambridge. The majority of these incidents involve court testimony and domestic-related issues.

Police make arrests for this crime when a subject disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Many disorderly person situations are assaults in the making, halted through the quick intervention of a police officer.

### GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT ARRESTS IN 2003

East Cambridge	6
MIT	1
Inman/Harrington	3
Area 4	5
Cambridgeport	11
Mid-Cambridge	6
Riverside	2
Agassiz	0
Peabody	2
West Cambridge	3
North Cambridge	3
Cambridge Highlands	1
Strawberry Hill	0

## EXTORTION & BLACKMAIL

1 reported in 2002 • 1 reported in 2003

A rare crime in Cambridge, extortion or blackmail involves an offender taking money from a victim by threatening to do something other than use force. There was one report classified as extortion in Cambridge in 2003. The victim was paying money to the suspect to avoid being physically harmed over a prior debt.

## HIT AND RUN

748 reported in 2002 • 698 reported in 2003

TOP FIVE NEIGHBORHOODS FOR HIT AND RUN OFFENSES IN 2003	
Cambridgeport	93
Mid-Cambridge	84
North Cambridge	74
East-Cambridge	73
Area 4	73

A hit and run crime occurs when a driver strikes a person, another car, or someone else's property, causing damage, and leaves without identifying himself to the victim. In 2003, it was the second most often reported crime in Cambridge (behind malicious destruction), accounting for nine percent of our crime total. Seven percent of all hit and run crimes in Cambridge in 2003 involved personal injury. The vast majority of the remainder involves damage to motor vehicles; most of these occur overnight at a time

undetermined by the victim.

Hit and run incidents seem to be purely a function of the amount of residential and commercial traffic. There are rarely patterns of hit and run; they are crimes that begin by accident. (If a driver intentionally strikes a motor vehicle, person, or property, it is coded as an assault or a malicious destruction.)

## KIDNAPPING & ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING

7 reported in 2002 • 4 reported in 2003

Over the past 10 years, 75% of these types of incidents have involved "parental" kidnappings. Generally, the kidnapping follows an argument between ex-spouses or ex-romantic partners, and the child is returned within a day or two. Parental kidnappings accounted for three of the four reported incidents in Cambridge in 2003.

The lone non-parental kidnapping in 2003 involved the abduction by force of a handicapped, female resident in Cambridgeport by a suspect with whom she had a prior relationship. There were no stranger-on-stranger kidnappings in 2003.

## LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

28 reported in 2002 • 1 reported in 2003

Liquor violations generally involve drinking in public, though the category can also include the sale of liquor to a minor or the possession of liquor by a minor. The lone liquor violation arrest in 2003 was that of North Cambridge resident selling liquor illegally from her private residence.

## OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

61 reported in 2002 • 67 reported in 2003

A high percentage of operating under the influence arrests are on weekend nights after area bars have closed. This crime has significantly decreased since 1997 due mostly to successful awareness campaigns. There has been a slight increase in recent years in arrests for drivers operating impaired by non-prescription drugs.

## THREATS TO COMMIT A CRIME

**367 reported in 2002 • 335 reported in 2003**

A self-explanatory crime that often arises in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, school fights, and in other environments. A very high percentage of these incidents involve constant harassment and verbal sparring over the telephone.

## TRAFFIC ARRESTS

**241 reported in 2002 • 109 reported in 2003**

The average traffic stop for speeding, running a red light, and related offenses results in only a warning or citation. A number of traffic offenses, however, are cause for arrest: driving to endanger, driving after suspension or revocation, possession of a counterfeit inspection sticker, and attaching false or counterfeit license plates are all examples. Such arrests are often made during routine traffic stops, after the police officer learns of the driver's suspension, revocation, or other circumstances. After recording a 32% increase in traffic arrest in 2002 in Cambridge, this crime registered a 55 % decrease in 2003.

## TRESPASSING

**59 reported in 2002 • 78 reported in 2003**

Arrests for trespassing are generally made at commercial establishments where the offender has been previously warned not to tread. Often, the same offender is arrested multiple times. Twenty-five percent of trespassing arrests in 2003 were made on Massachusetts Institute of Technology property, and 24% of trespassing incidents in 2003 occurred on M.I.T. or Harvard University campuses. Chronic shoplifters from supermarkets and those with prior arrests on CHA property constitute the majority of other trespass offenders. Also, homeless individuals accounted for 18 of the 78 trespassing arrests in 2003.

## WEAPONS VIOLATIONS

**5 reported in 2002 • 17 reported in 2003**

Weapons violations involve the illegal possession or use of a dangerous weapon. To be classified as a "weapons violation," the use of the weapon cannot be directed at a person or property; otherwise, the incident would be recorded as an assault or a malicious destruction. Ten of the 17 weapons violations in 2003 were arrests for illegally possessing handguns or ammunition. There was one arrest for possession of a double-sided knife. Shots were fired and casings were found at three locations in 2003, violating the law against discharging a firearm within city limits. Additionally, a World War II-era Japanese hand grenade was discovered in an Agassiz basement after the prior owners had moved. The bomb squad responded and removed the weapon.